

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

783 July 13, 1906

The first case, which was in Limon four days before being carried to the hospital, came from the same district as Zent Junction. A sanitary inspection is now being made of that place, together with efforts to locate the infection.

Stegomyia present—Results of sanitary campaign against mosquitoes.

As the result of a sanitary campaign instituted against mosquitoes more than a year ago and carried out by destroying or screening water tanks and barrels, cleaning up back yards, filling surface depressions, etc., the number of *Stegomyia* was reduced to almost nil. For the last few months, however, they have begun to reappear, though not in large quantities.

The piers at which the fruit vessels load and unload being from 1,000 to 1,500 feet from shore, and there being no exposed standing

water on them, are free from the presence of mosquitoes.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Dengue— Disinfection of localities occupied by ambulant case of yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, July 3 and 5, as follows:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	20
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	835
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected	255
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	548
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	9
Immune certificates issued	106
Health certificates issued for New Orleans.	
Pieces of baggage inspected.	50

No new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week. The last case reported was on June 10, 1906.

Ten cases of dengue were reported during the week.

In reply to Bureau letter dated June 26, 1906, relative to the case of yellow fever reported on June 19, the address of which was given as 87 Esperanza street, which was only the residence for a part of day when discovered and was given to avoid fumigation of his true residence at Plaza Vapores, Galliano and Reina streets, and requesting to be informed if this latter place was fumigated, I ascertained that one-half the block on Esperanza street was fumigated and that only a small portion of the Plaza Vapores on Reina street was fumigated.

From Doctor Finlay I had learned that the man had also been sleeping in the open, on the counters in the market, which is prohibited by law, so that the authorities must have traced the sleeping place of this man to be also in that portion of the square which was fumigated by them. The entire square of Plaza Vapores or Tacon market was

not fumigated.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Elswich Lodge—Precautionary detention of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 3, as follows: Week ended June 30, 1906. Bills of health granted to 10 vessels bound to United States ports. Of these the British barkentine